

Cephalic Pills.
CURE
Sick Headache.
CURE
Nervous Headache
CURE
All kinds of Headache.

By the use of these pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing *Nausea and Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels,—removing *Constipation*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, delicate females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone and vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The **CEPHALIC PILLS** are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from *headaches*, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times, with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

Beware of Counterfeits!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each box.

Sold by Druggists and all other dealers in Medicines.

A box will be sent by mail upon receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

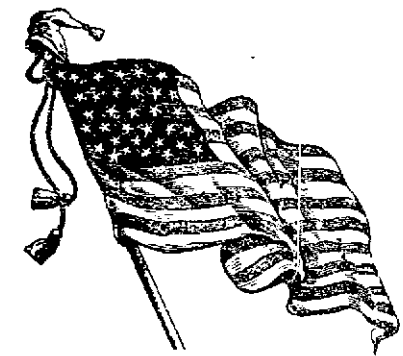
All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
no. 1214 Broadway
48 Cedar Street, New York.

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF

SPALDING'S
CEPHALIC PILLS,
will convince all who suffer from
HEADACHE,
THAT A
SPEEDY AND SURE CURE
IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy

The Daily Gazette.
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,
BY
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.
TERMS:
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CHAS. BOLT. HIRSH BOWEN. DANIEL WILCOX.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.
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Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Battle in Kentucky.

We publish to-day the best connected account of the battle in Kentucky, which we have seen. It was a Bull Run defeat to the rebels—they appear to have been perfectly panic-stricken.

Previous to the battle, Gen. Thomas had advanced, with some five thousand troops from Somerset, in a westerly direction to Jamestown, in Russell county, with the intention of cutting off Zollicoffer's communication with Bowling Green. Zollicoffer, learning this, proposed to resist it before a junction could take place with Gen. Searcy, intending to take the two armies in detail and defeat them both. It was a good plan, if it had been successful. To accomplish this he left his fortified encampment at Mill Spring, on the south side of Cumberland, about eleven miles from the place where the battle was fought, and attacked Gen. Thomas, on Sunday morning, the 19th inst. The result was a glorious victory for the Union cause, inspiring new hope everywhere among loyal men.

A New Set of Books.

Gen. Lane said at Chicago that the government ordered a new set of books on Monday last, and that the men in favor of an earnest prosecution of the war were now to take the matter in hand. We thought at the time we read the statement, that it would soon be "modified." The following from the Chicago Journal is more likely to indicate the policy:

A Washington correspondent writes—"President Lincoln is highly gratified at the intelligence from Kentucky, which proves that if the conservative men of the country will stand by him, and carry out the policy adopted in the Crittenden resolution passed six months ago to-morrow—the day after the battle of Bull Run—rebellion will soon be crushed.

"Very evident is it, that in Kentucky neither emancipation nor confiscation is a military necessity, and that the rebels can be defeated in that state without in any way interfering with the slavery question."

The Government Currency.

The efforts of bankers and capitalists to induce the government to institute a system of Free Banking throughout the United States has failed. The committee of ways and means have decided against it, and there is little doubt that Congress itself will adopt the plan which they have recommended. They propose to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue one hundred millions of dollars, in treasury notes, which, together with the \$50,000,000 already in circulation, are to be made a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private in the United States. On the back of these notes is to be printed: "The within note is a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, and is exchangeable for bonds of the United States, bearing six per cent interest." To enable the Secretary to fund these notes at any time when presented, he is authorized to issue coupon or registered bonds to an amount not exceeding \$500,000,000 bearing six per cent interest, and redeemable at the pleasure of the government, after twenty years after date. This is to provide funds for the current fiscal year, ending June 30, 1862, and for the ensuing year, ending June 30, 1863.

We hope Congress will promptly adopt this plan. It is a most wise and timely measure, and meets the approval of a vast majority of the people. While it will furnish the government with abundant means to carry on the war, it gives the country a reliable and convenient currency, good everywhere.

Congress should now impose a direct tax, sufficient to meet the current expenses of the government and to pay the interest on this debt. The financial victory will then be fully achieved, and nothing will be left to be done but for the army to move forward and crush the rebellion, which they can do if the commander in chief will it.

The New Supreme Judge.—The name of the new judge appointed to the bench of the United States supreme court by President Lincoln is Noah H. Swayne. His appointment has been confirmed by the senate.

Cairo Expedition.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette has been trying to discover the object of the recent grand expedition from Cairo. The only thing actually accomplished was the burning of a one-horse grist mill belonging to a secessionist. It is gratifying to learn that the troops have all got safely back.

Harmless mirth is the best cordial against the consumption of the spirits.

The GREAT BATTLE NEAR SOMERSET, KY.

Description of the Fight by one who was in it.

ZOLLICOFFER'S (LATE) ENCAMPMENT, January 20, 1862.

Here I sit in a cedar log cabin, inside the intrenchments of the wonderful position of "old Zollicoffer," to write you a letter on a contraband paper, with contraband pen and contraband ink. Where shall I begin—what shall I write first: there are incidents enough, if all recounted, to fill a volume; things that took place in this, the most complete victory, and most overwhelming, total overthrow the secession army has yet met with in this rebellion. To begin at the beginning, and tell the story straight:

Just at daybreak on Sunday morning, the 19th of January, sharp firing commenced with the pickets in the same spot where the firing was last Friday night; the long roll beat in the Indiana 10th, and they formed instantly and marched to the support of their pickets. The 10th and Kinney's battery were close together, and a half a mile in advance of everything. The battery got ready for action on the instant, and awaited orders. By the way, Sannar's battery and Wetmore's four gun battery were both in park, one on each side of Kinney's battery. The 1st Tennessee was about a quarter of a mile in the rear of these batteries, in the woods. The 4th Kentucky, Colonel Fry, was the next regiment on the road, and a mile in the rear of the batteries; it was forming as I ran past, getting to my own regiment (for I slept in Kinney's battery); the 2nd Tennessee another quarter of a mile in the rear of the 4th Kentucky. By this time the cavalry were running their horses all over the country, in every direction, except towards the firing, which still continued at intervals. The 2d was just getting breakfast, and supposing it was only a picket fight, kept on cooking and eating, though very few had eaten anything when the column of our forces appeared coming on in our rear. Lieut. Col. Hewitt promptly got into the line and double-quickened into the road ahead of the advancing column; the 4th Kentucky had gone when we reached their encampment. The firing still continued, and very briskly. We kept on at a double-quick, all hoping and believing that we would have a chance to smother powder. But when opposite the encampment of the 10th Indiana, up rode the Colonel and halted us for further orders. All thought, if we didn't say it, it—no further orders.

The 10th Indiana went into the woods about a quarter of a mile in advance of their pickets, to support of their pickets; and bravely did they support them, too, for over half an hour, against the whole force against them; and never retreated a step, nor gave an inch of ground, until nearly surrounded by overwhelming numbers; then, to save themselves from being entirely surrounded, they unwillingly gave way. Here was a crisis; and yell on yell went up from the lantern-jawed secessionists; they thought the day was all their own. But, happily, any disastrous consequence was prevented by the arrival of the 4th Kentucky and 2d Tennessee, to the support of the gallant 10th. Again our men made a stand, too, for they were fighting in good earnest, and the 2d Minnesota joined in with the 10th and the 4th and the 9th Ohio. Volley after volley rattled in quick succession, and sometimes it seemed as though there was only one continuous volley, interrupted now and then by the growling of the "yellow pups," which had been brought to bear on the enemy; and when they once commenced, they distributed their favors freely in all directions, in the shape of shot and shell; and, as brave as they were, they were not without a few of any such favors. There were two or three shots from cannon fired by the enemy, and they were either badly aimed or the pieces were out of range, for the shot did not disturb anybody. Once they threw a shell into the air, which burst when some four or five hundred feet high. No damage was done by it, and their artillery seemed to be of no use to them whatever, while on the contrary, ours seemed to be of immense use to us; and it was most ably and effectively handled. After a little more than two hours of fighting, a most tremendous volley of musketry followed by a heavy shot from our side, seemed to have decided the battle in our favor, for from that time, although firing was kept up at intervals, the secessionists, whipped and cowed, began their retreat, which in about twenty minutes more became a total rout; and from the indications along the road which we afterwards passed over, the flight appeared to have been a regular race from that point back to their intrenchments, where they could get their first, and the devil take the hindmost.

All the credit and honor of this battle is due to the 10th Indiana, the 9th Ohio, the 4th Kentucky and 2d Minnesota. For they did all the fighting, as it were, single-handed, with the exception of what support they received from the artillery. They all fought nobly, and judging from the sound of the musketry, they never wavered from a fixed determination to gain the victory, and they did gain it. The combatants were so near to each other at one time, that the powder burned their faces in the discharge of their pieces; but the underbrush was so thick that bayonets were not but little use and a charge could hardly have been made.

The most important event of the whole event was the death of Zollicoffer. Col. Fry of the 4th Kentucky, charged up a hill by himself upon a group of mounted officers, and fired at the one he conceived to be the chief among them; he fired two shots, both of them took effect, and Zollicoffer, one of the master spirits of the rebellion, fell off his horse, dead. Col. Fry was, luckily, unhurt, but his horse was shot through the body, the bullet entering only a few inches behind the Colonel's leg. This must have been a terrible blow to the hopes the secessionists had for victory, and was a moment before the retreat; and so closely did our forces push upon them that they were obliged to leave their illustrious leader where he fell by the side of the road.

What were the East Tennesseans doing during all this engagement, with their boasted bravery? The 1st regiment I know but little about, except that it marched to the edge of the woods in which the firing was going on, and disappeared from sight. As a regiment they did not fire a gun, but Lieutenant Colonel Spears, who is a whole team and a horse to let, some way got in ahead of his men and where the fighting was, he shot a few times with his revolver, and turned around to where his men were when he perceived an officer in between him and where his men ought to be, evidently trying to cut him off. But the officer, who turned out to be Lieutenant Colonel Carter—waked up the wrong passer when he got after Spears, and the tables were turned; for instead of cutting Col. Spears off, the Colonel took him prisoner and brought him back into the regiment. The 2d Tennessee went through various and sundry evolutions; they were marched and counter-marched; right obliqued and left obliqued; right faced and left faced, and brought up all standing in a briar patch.

Well, finally we were formed in a line of battle, out of all hurray's way, and remained so until all the firing was over, when we were double-quickened to the edge of the woods, and halted again until the firing receded and died away entirely.

It is needless to comment upon the conduct of the Tennesseans; to say what they could have done or would have done under other circumstances. Here is the fact what they did do, and that was simply nothing. As to the rest the future will decide.

Our course was now steadily forward to the main road that lead to Zollicoffer's encampment on the Cumberland. I shall not attempt to describe the battle field, the dead or the dying. Of course in all battles somebody must be killed, and somebody must be wounded, and there is no exception to the general rule. I shall mention only one of the dead—the one Zollicoffer. He lay by the side of the road along which we all passed, and all had a fair view of what was once Zollicoffer. I saw the lifeless body as it lay in a tangle corner by the side of the road, but Zollicoffer himself is now in hell. May all other chief conspirators in this rebellion soon share Zollicoffer's fate—shot dead through the instrumentality of an avenging God—their spirits sent straightway to hell, and their lifeless bodies laid in a tangle corner, their faces spattered with mud, and their garments dirtied up, and even the hair of the head cut off and pulled out by an unsympathizing soldiery of a conquering army, battling for the right.

The march was now steadily but cautiously forward. Two pieces of artillery were taken; one was crippled in the woods near the battle ground, and the other was found stuck in the mud about a mile in the rear; also two wagons with ammunition. No incident worth mentioning occurred on the march, which was deliberately but not tamely made, with the artillery well up, until a final halt was made about half past four, within a mile of the breastworks of the famous fortifications on the Cumberland. Here the artillery was again planted, and set to work shelling the wonderful fortifications; and a continuous fire was kept up for nearly an hour. Every shell that was thrown we could hear burst distinctly. There was only one cannon that answered us from the breastworks, and that one sounded more like a potato-popper than anything else I can liken it to, and did us no damage, and the double-quickened into the road ahead of the advancing column; the 4th Kentucky had gone when we reached their encampment. The firing still continued, and very briskly. We kept on at a double-quick, all hoping and believing that we would have a chance to smother powder. But when opposite the encampment of the 10th Indiana, up rode the Colonel and halted us for further orders. All thought, if we didn't say it, it—no further orders.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office in Union Passenger Depot

Last Night's Report.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25. A Memphis dispatch of the 21st reports that 12,000 federalists are at Murray, Kentucky, threatening Fort Henry and the Memphis and Ohio railroad, their object being to cut off communications between the Columbus and Bowling Green. The report is perhaps founded on the recent movements from Cairo.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25. Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman, in a communication to the National Intelligence, says it is the intention of the public service to publicly pronounce the utter futility of the statement made in several journals of the country, brought to his notice, that a projected plan for the continuance of the expedition was abandoned in consequence of a disagreement or misunderstanding between Com. Dupont and himself. He says the most friendly and cordial feelings and entire harmony of action have always existed between them.

FREDERICK, Md., 25. Officers from Hancock yesterday, report that the Potomac has risen nearly 25 feet within the past few days, and consequently within the fortifications on the river. Gen. Jackson is supposed to be at Romney. Gen. Lander has fallen back to the mouth of Patter son Creek, near Cumberland.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 25. The remains of Zollicoffer and Baillie Peyton, Jr., are in process of embalming at Somerset. All quiet here.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21. SENATE.—Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, from the committee on finance, reported back the resolution to appropriate \$10,000 for the expenses of the committee of the house in regard to contracts made by any department of the government. The bill was passed.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, introduced a bill creating two new bureaus in the navy department. Referred.

Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, presented the credentials of Robert Wilson, appointed senator from Missouri, to fill the vacancy caused by the expulsion of Mr. Polk.

Mr. Wilkinson, of Minnesota, moved to refer the credentials and certain papers he had to the judiciary committee. He (Wilkinson) said he had the report of a certain meeting held about the first of May, and Mr. Wilson was one of the committee who reported a set of resolutions, two of which were as follows:

Resolved, That we, the people, here assembled, declare our fealty to and sympathy with the south, and for the protection of southern institutions.

Resolved, That we condemn as inhuman and diabolical the war now waged by the federal government against the south.

Mr. Davis said that Mr. Wilson had no part in the resolutions, which were entirely without his (Wilson's) sanction in any way. Mr. Davis then read a paper, signed by Gov. Hall and others, protesting in the way of Mr. Wilson; also, a letter from Mr. Wilson to Mr. Davis, asking that a thorough investigation into his loyalty might be had, that the country, &c.

Mr. Wilson then took the oath. On motion of Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, the bill relating to certain judicial districts of the United States circuit court was taken up. The bill was passed as reported by the committee.

The Bright expulsion case was continued, several senators speaking for and against his expulsion. The subject was not concluded, and after an executive session the senate adjourned till Monday.

Horse.—The house resumed the consideration of the bill making more stringent the provision against the sale of spirituous liquors to Indians.

Mr. Edwards, of New Hampshire, in the course of an explanation, said that the present law is evaded by vending intoxicating liquors outside the Indian limits or frontier. Hence the necessity for further legislation to protect the Indians from such degrading and destructive influences.

The joint resolution appropriating \$10,000 to pay the expenses of the committee appointed to inquire into the conduct of the war was passed.

The senate bill appropriating \$25,000 to be expended under the direction of the secretary of war, if in his judgment the same be necessary, for the protection of the emigrants on the overland route between the Atlantic states and California and Oregon, and Washington Territory, was passed.

The house then resumed the consideration of the Indian Intercourse Act, and passed it.

The house considered the senate's amendment to the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, and non-concurred in those including Florence among the consular generalship, and striking out Hayti, Liberia, &c. The bill will be returned to the senate.

Adjusted.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 24. The election for president of the St. Louis merchant's exchange, which a few days ago was a tie, took place a second time yesterday, and resulted in the choice of a straight-out Union candidate by a small majority.

Only ten or twelve of the assessed secessionists have paid up without compulsion. Some eight fresh levies were put into the hands of the police this morning.

The river fronting the river and lower wards of the city is again blocked up by ice. Boats manage to run between this city and Alton by landing far up the levee. Gen. Sigel goes back to Rolla on Sunday morning.

It is stated by deserters and discharged soldiers from Price's army, who have arrived at Rolla and taken the oath of allegiance, that Price is building and altering houses there for permanent quarters; also building, or rather repairing the old telegraph line to Fayetteville, Arkansas.

A committee of ladies attached to one of the St. Louis relief societies, returned to-day from a visit of inspection to all the military hospitals at Sedalia, Rolla, Smithton, Syracuse and Ottumwa. They report as a general thing great suffering for many comforts and the sick, and great desire on the part of the soldiers to be removed to St. Louis. But few cases of comfort quarters are provided; inefficient surgeons appear to be at the bottom of the troubles.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27. Tribune dispatch.—A proposition will soon be offered in the senate, to impose a tax of 10 per cent. upon the pay of officers from a major general down to a private.

The army proposes a tax to a reduction of pay, and large numbers have volunteered to receive a revenue of about \$25,000,000. The petition of the officers say that they prefer a tax of 15 or 20 per cent. to a reduction.

Letters from Havana to-day, state that the allies are greatly dissatisfied with their prospects in Mexico, and complain that

Miramon and others have deceived them. They expected aid from a strong party, and they find the population as one man against them. They are convinced that their present forces are utterly inadequate to the task of bringing the Mexicans to terms. The troops at Vera Cruz are suffering greatly from sickness; 500 men of 8,000 being in the hospitals. Whenever they have ventured beyond the range of their cannon they have been shot down if few, or driven back if many.

Discontented and virtually besieged, they quarrel among themselves. On one occasion a French regiment fought a Spanish regiment until a number were killed and wounded on each. In consequence of this brawl it was determined that the French force should immediately land at Tampico, where, as previous advices inform us, resistance would be made. The English were at the same time to attack Matamoros. Mr. Corwin writes that Diabolo, who is the salt of the new administration, declares that Mexico will make a successful resistance to the invaders, but adds that he has not learned on what territorial line of defense he will make it. The allies have already differed among themselves on a number of trifling points, such as the relative positions at Vera Cruz of their national flags, which have been changed three times; of the order of their signatures to proclamations and other documents.

It is doubtful whether the house will pass the bill reorganizing the supreme court as it comes from the senate. It is thought the bill will be amended so as to put Indians, Illinois and Wisconsin in one circuit, and the states west of the Mississippi in another.

Recent intelligence leads to the belief that most of the rebel soldiers directly in front of Washington are housed in the city of Ball Run and Manassas. A sufficient force to man the forts at Centerville, only being left there. It is believed that a large portion of the wing of the Potomac is distributed at various points in Virginia, upon the lines of railroad converging at Manassas.

Col. Reynolds, the government agent at Port Royal to superintend the gathering, growing and transportation of cotton, arrived here yesterday, and had a long interview with the secretary of the treasury. He has already received more than \$1,000,000 worth of cotton. The two or three thousand negroes, just freed, are industrious and orderly, and do their work well and cheerfully. They need clothing and medical attendance. He desires to take back with him an ample supply of the former, and several physicians.

Times' dispatches.—A rebel deserter who came into our lines last evening, contradicts the report that the rebels have fallen back from Manassas. He says that about ten regiments have gone south, but that the bulk of the rebel army has not changed its position. The line of its defense extends upwards of 60 miles. They expect the most sanguinary battle to take place at Centerville, for they have at that place, and for miles around, almost impregnable fortifications.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES. ROLLA, Mo., Jan. 26. A prominent citizen of south-west Missouri has just arrived from Mr. Vernon, Lawrence county, and says: Gen. Rains, with about 400 men, staid over night at Mr. Vernon on Thursday night, and then went his way to Grange where his men said they were going to work in the lead mines. Threats were made to arrest all men who had been connected with Home Guard companies, and put them at work in the mines. In consequence of this a large number of union citizens were leaving the country.

On the same night that Rains staid at Mr. Vernon, report said that 170 or 200 rebels were encamped on the head of Spring river, en route for Cassville.

In regard to the number of troops in Northern Arkansas he says that he has it from good authority that there are only about 500 or 600 at Cross Beltoes and Cano Hill, but a body of from 300 to 500 men are at Elbow about 50 miles below Van Buren on the Arkansas river.

Several secessionists told Hall that Price's forces at Springfield, did not exceed 10,000. This gentleman met the scouts of the federal army four miles beyond Lebanon, and other troops at different points this side.

Boston, Jan. 27. The fire this morning at Quincy Market, in the story over the stalls, proved very disastrous to nearly all the occupants of the market, by the flames, smoke and water, very few of them were insured. Nourse, Mason & Co., dealers in agricultural implements, was damaged \$20,000—fully insured. Entire building owned by the city.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27. The oath of office was, to-day, administered by the clerk of the supreme court to Associate Justice Swayne, who took his seat.

OLD POINT, Jan. 26. The Richmond Dispatch of Friday shows that the rebels are much perplexed at their defeat in Kentucky. The Dispatch says that "we regret to say that the report of the federal victory in Kentucky, conveyed to us on Wednesday night from northern sources, is more than confirmed by intelligence received here at the war department. It appears that our defeat was more decisive than even the northern accounts had led us to believe."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27. HOUSE.—Watts, delegate from New Mexico, introduced a bill in aid of the construction of a military road, west of the Missouri river, via Fort Leavenworth and Denver City. Referred to a select committee.

Mr. Colfax introduced a bill to render more uniform postage on printed matter. Referred to the post office committee.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27. Flour dull and so lower. Sales at 5,70a 5,85c common to medium extra western. Wheat nominally unchanged. Holders exhibit no pressing desire to realize.

A GREAT COUNTRY.—The vast magnitude of the Russian empire can only be shown by a comparative statement. The total area of the United States, the north, the south and the territories, is 2,936,155 square miles. The area of France (including Corsica and Savoy) is 207,933 square miles. The area of the British Isles is 120,850 square miles. Thus the territorial extent of the United States is twenty-four times greater than that of the British Isles, and fourteen times greater than that of France. Our whole area could be divided into about 400 states of the size of Massachusetts. It is estimated that the territory of our single country is much larger than that which constituted the Roman Empire when it was at its greatest. But Russia is between two and three times larger than the United States. Her square miles, in Europe and Asia, are 7,364,861. From the continuity of the empire, except Russian America, it may be regarded as one great whole.

Notice to Whom it May Concern. I HEREBY order all non-commissioned officers and privates of the 12th Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers who are absent from the regiment at the departure from Camp Tredway, to report to me at the city of Janesville on or before the 25th day of January next, at the residence of the undersigned, under penalty of being considered deserters. Those who fail to report, with a certificate from their attending physician, stating their condition at the time.

By order of the commanding officer, Wm. F. Volz.

Col. Commanding 12th Reg. Wis. Vols.

S. L. LORR, Asst. Surgeon.

Kerosene Lamp Shades!

A FEW more of those "Jullian" Lamp Shades moved at

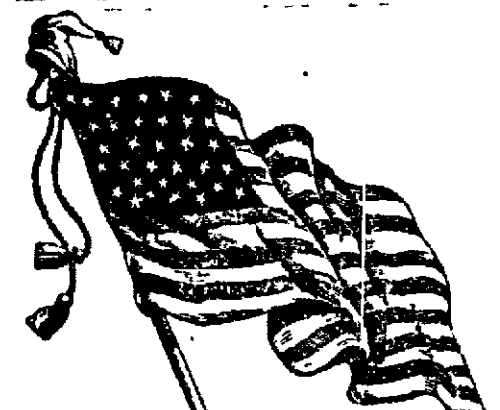
WHEELER'S, New York City.

London were well Greased with Water Proof

Leather Preservative, there would be no water.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEVENTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL



Forever float that standard sheet!

Where breathes the foe but falls before us!

With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,

And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Battle in Kentucky.

We publish to-day the best connected account of the battle in Kentucky, which we have seen.

It was a Bull Run defeat to the rebels—they appear to have been perfectly panic stricken.

Previous to the battle, Gen. Thomas had advanced, with some five thousand troops from Somerset, in a westerly direction to Jamestown, in Russell county, with the intention of cutting off Zollicoffer's communication with Bowling Green.

Zollicoffer, learning this, proposed to resist it before a junction could take place with Gen. Shoop, intending to take the two armies in detail and defeat them both.

It was a good plan, if it had been successful. To accomplish this he left his fortified encampment at Mill Spring, on the south side of Cumberland, about eleven miles from the place where the battle was fought, and attacked Gen. Thomas, on Sunday morning, the 19th inst.

The result was a glorious victory for the Union cause, inspiring new hope everywhere among loyal men.

A New Set of Books.

Gen. Lane said at Chicago that the government opened a new set of books on Monday last, and that the men in favor of an earnest prosecution of the war were now to take the matter in hand.

We thought at the time we read the statement, that it would soon be "modified." The following from the Chicago Journal is more likely to indicate the policy:

A Washington correspondent writes:—"President Lincoln is highly gratified at the intelligence from Kentucky, which proves that if the conservative men of the country will stand by him, and carry out the policy adopted in the Crittenden resolution passed six months ago to-morrow—the day after the battle of Bull Run—rebellion will soon be crushed."

"Every evident is it, that in Kentucky neither emancipation nor confiscation is a military necessity, and that the rebels can be defeated in that State without in any way interfering with the slavery question."

It looks as if the aid of radical men will only be sought when the nation is in danger, but the moment a victory is gained and hope revived, the old Kentucky plan will be again in the ascendant.

Slavery will not be hurt if it can possibly be avoided. Well, let the tide of events flow on—it is a consolation to reflect that the rulers of nations cannot get outside of God's providence, no matter what policy they may pursue.

The Government Currency.

The efforts of bankers and capitalists to induce the government to institute a system of Free Banking throughout the United States has failed.

The committee of ways and means have decided against it, and there is little doubt that Congress itself will adopt the plan which they have recommended.

They propose to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue one hundred millions of dollars, in treasury notes, which, together with the \$50,000,000 already in circulation, are to be made a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private in the United States.

On the back of these notes is to be printed: "The within note is a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, and is exchangeable for bonds of the United States, bearing six per cent interest."

To enable the Secretary to fund these notes at any time when presented, he is authorized to issue coupon or registered bonds to an amount not exceeding \$500,000,000 bearing six per cent interest, and redeemable at the pleasure of the government, after twenty years after date. This is to provide funds for the current fiscal year, ending June 30, 1862, and for the ensuing year, ending June 30, 1863.

We hope Congress will promptly adopt this plan. It is a most wise and timely measure, and meets the approval of a vast majority of the people. While it will furnish the government with abundant means to carry on the war, it gives the country a reliable and convenient currency, good every where.

Congress should now impose a direct tax, sufficient to meet the current expenses of the government and to pay the interest on this debt.

The financial victory will then be fully achieved, and nothing will be left to be done but for the army to move forward and crush the rebellion, which they can do if the commander in chief wills it.

Tax New Supreme Judge.—The name of the new judge appointed to the bench of the United States supreme court by President Lincoln is Noah H. Swayne. His appointment has been confirmed by the senate.

CAIRO EXPEDITION.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette has been trying to discover the object of the recent grand expedition from Cairo. The only thing actually accomplished was the burning of a one-horse grist mill belonging to a secessionist. It is gratifying to learn that the troops have all got safely back.

Harmless mirth is the best cordial against the consumption of the spirits.

THE GREAT BATTLE NEAR BOWLING GREEN, KY.

Description of the Fight by one who was in it.

ZOLLICOFFER'S (LATE) ENCAMPMENT.

January 20, 1862.

Here I sit in a cedar cabin, looking at the fragments of the wonderful position of "old Zollicoffer," to write you a letter, on contraband paper, with contraband pen and contraband ink. Where shall I begin—what shall I write first: there are incidents enough, if all recounted, to fill a volume; things that took place in this, the most complete victory, and most overwhelming, total overthrow the secession army has yet met with in this rebellion. To begin at the beginning, and tell the story straight:

Just at daybreak on Sunday morning, the 19th of January, sharp firing commenced with the pickets in the same spot where the firing was last Friday night; the long roll beat in the Indiana 10th, and they formed instantly and marched to the support of our pickets.

The 10th and Kinney's batteries were close together, and a half a mile in advance of everything else. The battery got ready for action on the instant, and awaited orders. By the way, Stannard's battery and Wetmore's four gun battery were both in park, one on each side of Kinney's battery.

The 1st Tennessee was about a quarter of a mile in the rear of these batteries, in the woods. The 4th Kentucky, Colonel Fry, was the next regiment on the road, half a mile in the rear of the batteries; it was forming as I ran past, getting to my own regiment (for I slept in Kinney's battery); the 2d Tennessee another quarter of a mile in the rear of the 4th Kentucky. By this time the cavalry were running their horses all over the country, in every direction, except towards the firing, which still continued at intervals.

The 2d was just getting breakfast, and supposing it was only a picket fight, and cooking and eating, and getting ready for the day's work. There was only one cannon that answered us from the rear. Lieut. Col. Trumbull promptly got us into line and double-quickened us into the road ahead of the advancing column; the 4th Kentucky had gone when we reached their encampment. The firing still continued, and very briskly. We kept on at a double-quick, all hoping and believing that we would have a chance to smelt burnt powder. But when opposite the encampment of the 10th Indiana, up rode the Colonel and halted us for further orders. We all thought, if we didn't say it, it—further orders.

The 10th Indiana went into the woods about a quarter of a mile in advance of their tents, to the support of their pickets; and bravely did they support them, too, for over half an hour, against the whole force against them; and never retreated an inch, nor gave an inch of ground, until nearly surrounded by overwhelming numbers; then, to save themselves from being entirely surrounded, they unwillingly gave way. Here was a crisis; and yell on yell went up from the lantern jawed secessionists; they thought the day was all their own. But, happily, any disastrous consequence was prevented by the arrival of the 4th Kentucky and 9th Ohio, to the support of the gallant 10th. Again our men made a stand; now there was fighting in good earnest, and the 2d Minnesota joined in with the 10th and the 4th and the 9th Ohio. Volley after volley rattled in quick succession, and sometimes it seemed as though there was only one continuous volley, interrupted now and then by the growling of the "yellow pups," which had been brought to bear on the enemy; and when they once commenced they distributed their favors freely in all directions, in the shape of shot and shell; and gentlemen, excuse me from being the recipient of any such favors. There were only two or three shots from cannon fired by the enemy, and they were either badly aimed or the pieces were out of range, for the shot did not disturb anybody. Once they threw a shell into the air, which burst when some four or five hundred feet high. No damage was done by it, and their artillery seemed to be of no use to them whatever, while on the contrary, ours seemed to be of immense use to us; and it was most ably and effectively handled. After a little more than two hours of hard fighting, a most tremendous volley of musketry, followed by a ringing shout from our side, seemed to have decided the battle in our favor, for from that time, although firing was kept up at intervals, the secessionists, whipped and cowed, began their retreat, which in about twenty minutes more became a total rout; and from the indications along the road which we afterwards passed over, the flight appeared to have been a regular race from that point back to their intrenchments, to see who could get there first, and the devil take the hindmost.

All the credit and honor of this battle is due to the 10th Indiana, the 9th Ohio, the 4th Kentucky and 2d Minnesota. For they did all the fighting, as it were, single-handed, with the exception of what support they received from the artillery. They all fought nobly, and judging from the sound of the musketry, they never wavered from a fixed determination to gain the victory, as they did gain it. The 10th Indiana were not so much as once shot at, except at intervals, but the powder burned their faces in the discharge of their rifles; but the underbrush was so thick that bayonets were of but little use and a charge could hardly have been made.

The most important event of the whole event was the death of Zollicoffer. Col. Fry of the 4th Kentucky, charged up a hill by himself upon a group of mounted officers, and fired at the one he conceived to be the chief among them; he fired two shots, both of them took effect, and Zollicoffer, one of the master spirits of the rebellion, fell off his horse, dead. Col. Fry was, luckily, unhurt, but his horse was shot through the body, the bullet entering only a few inches behind the Colonel's leg. This must have been a death blow to the rebels, as the secessionists had no other leader, and from this moment the retreat was a rout, and they did our forces push upon them that they were obliged to leave their illustrious leader where he fell by the side of the road.

What were the East Tennesseans doing during this engagement, with their boasted bravery? The 1st regiment I know but little about, except that it marched to the edge of the woods in which the firing was going on, and disappeared from sight. As a regiment they did not fire a gun, but Lieutenant Colonel Spears, who is a whole team and a horse to let, some way got in ahead of his men and where the fighting was; he shot a few times with his revolver, and turned around to see where his men were, when he perceived an officer in between him and where his men ought to be, evidently trying to cut him off. But the officer, who turned out to be Lieutenant Colonel Carter—waked up the wrong passer when he got after Spears, and the tables were turned; for instead of cutting him off, he cut Carter into two pieces. The 2d Tennessee went through various and sundry evolutions; they were marched and countermarched; right obliqued and left obliqued; right faced and left faced, and brought up all standing in a briar patch.

Well, finally we were formed in a line of battle, out of all harm's way, and remained so until all the firing was over, when we were double-quickened to the edge of the woods, and halted again until the firing receded and died away entirely.

It is needless to comment upon the conduct of the Tennesseans; to say what they could have done or would have done under other circumstances. Here is the fact that they did do, and that was simply nothing. As to the rest the future will decide.

Our course was now steadily forward to the main road that led to Zollicoffer's encampment on the Cumberland. I shall not attempt to describe the battle, but the dead or the dying. Of course in all battles somebody must be killed, and somebody must be wounded; this was no exception to the general rule. I shall mention only one of the dead—that one Zollicoffer. He lay by the side of the road along which we passed, and all had a fair view of what was done. I saw the lifeless body as it lay in a fence corner by the side of the road, but Zollicoffer himself is now in hell. May all other chief conspirators in this rebellion soon share Zollicoffer's fate—shot dead through the instrumentality of an avenging God—their spirits sent straightway to hell, and their lifeless bodies laid in a fence corner, their faces appearing with mud and their garments dirtied up, and even the hair of the head cut off and pulled out by an unsympathizing soldiery of a conquering army, battling for the right.

The march was now steadily but cautiously forward. Two pieces of artillery were taken; one was crippled in the woods near the battle ground, and the other was found stuck in the mud about a mile in the rear; also two wagons with ammunition. No incident worth mentioning occurred on the march, which was deliberately but steadily forward, with the artillery well up, until a final halt was made about half past four, within a mile of the breastworks of the famous fortifications on the Cumberland, which have been reported impregnable. Here the artillery was again planted, and set to work shelling the wonderful fortifications; and a continuous fire was kept up for nearly an hour, very effectually, as was shown by the fact that the rebels had thrown away their arms and ammunition. There was only one cannon that answered us from the breastworks, and that one sounded more like a potato pop-gun than anything else I can liken it to, and did us no damage, as the shot never reached us. This one piece was only fired four times. Night closed in and the firing ceased. We all laid down on the wet ground, in perfect security, to rest our weary limbs, the distance we had to come being over ten miles on the direct road, let alone the bushes and underbrush we went through, to say nothing about two or three dress parades of the 2d for somebody's amusement, but not our own, I can assure you. And then the roads and fields were awfully cut up, and mud was plenty as it had rained a good part of the forenoon. Our men laid down to rest, and went to sleep, and many of them had eaten no breakfast; but Capt. Cross said, "the men who would not last two days over Zollicoffer's scalp, was no man at all," and there was no grumbling, as there was no necessity for it. However, the teams came up in the night with crackles and bacon.

Now here is the summary, so far as I know, up to Sunday night; we are within a mile of Zollicoffer's encampment; Zollicoffer is killed and his forces have been whipped—some two hundred of them being killed and a great many wounded; one of Crittenden's aids, a lieutenant colonel and three surgeons, are taken prisoners, but how many more I know not; two pieces of artillery and three wagons were left, and the road was strewn with guns, blankets, coats, haversacks, and everything else that impeded flight; on our side from 100 to 200 were killed, and from 100 to 200 wounded, having no prisoners taken that we know of.

On the morning of the 20th, soon after daylight, several of the regiments were moved forward towards the breastworks, and a cannon ball or two fired over into them; but no answer was made, all was quiet. The regiments moved steadily on and into their fortifications, it being ascertained that there was no one to oppose them. The enemy having crossed the river during the night, or early in the morning the rout was complete. It seems as though there was a perfect panic among them, their tents having been left standing, and their blankets, clothes, cooking utensils, letters, papers etc., all left behind.

The position is a pretty strong one, but not near so much so as we had been led to suppose. It was but a hill, nicely clothed with mud, many of them having windows in them for comfortable winter quarters. How much work the devils have done, and how little it has profited them.

I have been wandering around all day, seeing and hearing what I could. The Cumberland makes one side of the encampment, and an abrupt bank 250 feet high. I went down to the river bottom, to which there is a road on our side. Here were all, or nearly all, of their wagons, some twelve or fifteen hundred horses and mules, harness, saddles, sabres, guns; in fact, everything. It was a complete stampede, and by far the most disastrous defeat the southern confederacy has yet met with. Ten pieces of cannon, with caissons, are also here. To all appearances they seem to have completely lost their senses, having no object in view and no way to run somewhere and hide themselves.

Now, to account for the battle taking place as it did. There were eleven rebel regiments here, two being unarmed; and Zollicoffer, who was the presiding devil, although Crittenden had taken the command, thought the 10th Indiana and Kinney's battery were just two regiments by themselves, and did not know that they were supported by the balance of the division, which was out of sight behind on account of the timber, and he conceived the happy idea of rushing upon and capturing these two regiments to get their arms to supply his own unarmed men. So he took all the available force he had—some 9,000 or 10,000 men—and the back—with which result has already been shown. Now this only goes to prove that, in order to put this rebellion down, we must do something. In this fight four of our regiments whipped and completely routed the great army that was under Zollicoffer, killed the old devil himself, and may be Crittenden too, for he has not been heard of since the battle. The prisoners we have taken estimate our force at 20,000; but we can take them at any time and any place, and give them the odds three to one, whip them every time. Their cause is a bad one, they know it, and the only way their men can be induced to fight at all is by their leaders getting in the very front rank with them.

The second Minnesota captured a banner from the Mississippi regiment, which had it the "Mississippi Butchers." They may be good butchers at home, but they make a mighty awkward fist at butchering Yankees. They had better go home and attend to their business. Nearly every man has a trophy of this victory; there are plenty to get, certain; and I sit writing this now with a Louisiana zouave head-dress and tassel on my head.

WIT FROM THE CAMP.—A Rolla correspondent writes: "We suppose that, during this fine weather, our friends at home, among other pleasures, are going to balls; but in the army we have no such trouble the balls come to us."

The same facetious correspondent writes: "The reason why the rebels became frightened when they heard of so many northern men being mustered for the war, was that they would probably get well peppered."

And here is another, from which we judge he is an emancipationist, and in favor of freeing the slaves. "The government," he says, "will soon display with all the brass bands now employed by the army,

and substitute contrabands. They will be much cheaper. Their instruments are abundant, with very large wood pieces, and beautifully inlaid with ivory."

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

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FREDERICK, Md., 25.

Officers from Hancock yesterday, report that the Potomac has risen nearly 25 feet within the past few days, and consequently impassable for the present. Gen. Jackson is supposed to be at Romney. Gen. Lander has fallen back to the mouth of Patterson Creek, near Cumberland.

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The remains of Zollicoffer and Baillie Peyton, Jr., are in process of embalming at Somerset. All quiet here.

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Mr. Wilkinson, of Minnesota, moved to refer the credentials and certain papers he had to the judiciary committee. He (Wilkinson) said he had the report of a certain meeting held about the first of May, and Mr. Wilson was one of it; a committee who reported a set of resolutions, two of which were as follows:

Resolved, That we, the people, here assembled, declare our fealty to and sympathy with the south, and for the protection of southern institutions.

Resolved, That we condemn as inhuman and dishonorable the war now waged by the federal government against the south.

Mr. Davis said that Mr. Wilson had no part in the resolutions, which were entirely without his (Wilson's) sanction in any way. Mr. Davis then had a paper read, signed by Gov. Hall and others, attesting to the loyalty of Mr. Wilson; also, a letter from Mr. Wilson to Mr. Davis, asking that a thorough investigation into his loyalty might be had, that the country, &c.

Mr. Wilson took the oath.

On motion of Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, the bill relating to certain judicial districts of the United States circuit court was taken up. The bill was passed as reported by the committee.

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HOUSE.—The house resumed the consideration of the bill making more stringent the provision against the sale of spirituous liquors to Indians.

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The joint resolution appropriating \$10,000 to pay the expenses of the committee appointed to inquire into the conduct of the war was passed.

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The house considered the senate's amendment to the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, and non-concurred in the amendment, and then passed the bill, including Finance and the other bills, including and striking out Hayti, Liberia, &c. The bill will be returned to the senate.

Adjourned.

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Only ten or twelve of the assessed secessionists have paid up without compulsion. Some eight fresh levies were put into the hands of the police this morning.

The river fronting the river and lower wards of the city is again blocked up by ice. Boatmen manage to run between this city and Sigel by landing far up the levee. Gen. Sigel goes back to Rolla on Sunday morning.

It is stated by deserters and discharged soldiers from Price's army, who have arrived at Rolla and taken the oath of allegiance, that Price is building and altering houses there for permanent quarters; also building, or rather repairing the old telegraph line to Fayetteville, Arkansas.

A committee of ladies attached to one of the St. Louis relief societies, returned to-day from a visit of inspection to all the military hospitals at Sedalia, Rolla, Smithton, Syracuse and Ottaville. They report as a general thing great suffering for many comforts among the sick, and great desire on the part of the men to be removed to St. Louis. In but few cases comfortable quarters are provided; inefficient surgeons appear to be at the bottom of all the troubles.

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MORNING DESPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.

Tribune dispatch.—A proposition will soon be offered in the senate, to impose a tax of 10 per cent upon the pay of officers from a major general down to a private.

The army prefers a tax to a reduction of pay, and large numbers have petitioned for it. The government from this source will receive a revenue of about \$25,000,000. The petition of the officers say that they prefer a tax of 15 or 20 per cent, to a reduction.

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NEW YORK, Jan. 27.

Tribune dispatch.—A proposition will soon be offered in the senate, to impose a tax of 10 per cent upon the pay of officers from a major general down to a private.

The army prefers a tax to a reduction of pay, and large numbers have petitioned for it. The government from this source will receive a revenue of about \$25,000,000. The petition of the officers say that they prefer a tax of 15 or 20 per cent, to a reduction.

Letters from Havana to-day, states that the allies are greatly dissatisfied with their prospects in Mexico, and complain that

and substitute contrabands. They will be much cheaper. Their instruments are abundant, with very large wood pieces, and beautifully inlaid with ivory."

BY TELEGRAPH.

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Office in Union

